

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Vol. XXXII. No. 3913. 號一十月正年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

日五十月二十年亥乙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTO, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. HAZES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 159 & 161, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILD, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTO, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAN & BLAIR, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SUTCLIFFE, GUNTER & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LARS, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manilla, O. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. & Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 100,000,000 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

F. CORDER, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, EWEAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

"6 " 4 per cent. " "

"12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 12, 1875.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on FRIDAY, the 28th Instant, at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876. ja13

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52.

CHINA SEA.

AMOI DISTRICT.

THING-SEU LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thing-seu Light on the Northern slope of the Island at the entrance to the outer harbor of Amoy was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 13th December. The illuminating apparatus is fixed Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a red light from N. 1° E. to N. 67° W., a white light from N. 67° W. round by W. and S. to S. 60° E., and a red light from S. 60° E. to S. 89° E. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seaward. The Light is elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, the white light should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles, and the red light at 8. The Tower is octagonal, of stone and brick, 30 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern of 83 feet. The Tower is painted in alternate red and white vertical stripes, and the dwelling white.

Approximate position:—

Latitude, N. 24° 22'.

Longitude, E. 118° 7'.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs, DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Amoy, December 14th, 1875.

N. B.—The Tai-Tan Island Light, No. 10 Third Issue, of List of Chinese Lights for 1874, will not be discontinued till further notice.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53.

CHINA SEA.

TAKOW DISTRICT.

FISHER ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, PISCADORES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new Light on the S. W. extremity of Fisher Island near Lisitah Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 13th December. The new Tower has been erected near the old stone one which has since been removed. The illuminating apparatus is fixed Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a white light visible all round except where obscured by the islands. The Light is elevated 205 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, it should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles. The Tower is round, of iron, 20 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern of 83 feet. The Tower is painted black, and the dwellings and boundary wall will be painted white.

Approximate position:—

Latitude, N. 23° 32' 53".

Longitude, E. 119° 28' 7".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs, DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Amoy, December 30, 1875. ja15

普源新報

THE

CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

A WEEKLY RECORD OF COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports and Exports; tables of Produce; and summarizing the literary gossip of every European mail, upon its arrival from the West of the London and New York Papers—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to our friends at Home.

ITS LARGE CIRCULATION AT THE OUTPORTS.

RENDERS IT AN ESSENTIAL READING FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscription: Twelve Dollars per Annum.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE" IS NOW REOPENED.

to Twenty Dollars per Annum.

WHICH MAKES IT THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA.

and its increasing circulation renders it particularly well adapted for ADVERTISEMENTS.

Which are inserted on very reasonable terms.

Shanghai, December 17, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE following Gentlemen have been appointed as a CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE in London:—

A. H. PHILIPSON, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.

E. F. DUNAGAN, Esq., of Messrs T. A. G. & Co.

ALEXANDER DICKSON, Esq., of Messrs E. & A. DICKSON.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

Mr. W. H. HARRIES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in San Francisco, and he has established himself at No. 409, California Street, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

MANILA AGENCY.

Mr. C. J. BARNES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in Manila, and he has established himself at No. 7, Square of San Gabriel, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

By order of the Court of Directors, JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 6, 1876. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the City Hall, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on the First February next, after which date no further transfer of Shares will be made.

ADOLF ANDRE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja31

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is this day dissolved by effluxion of time; either partner is authorised to sign the firm in liquidation.

THORNE BROTHERS & Co. Dec. 31, 1875.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late Firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr. JOHN GRAYES PURDON is authorised to sign the firm.

J. A. MAITLAND. Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is this day dissolved by effluxion of time; either partner is authorised to sign the firm in liquidation.

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J. A. MAITLAND. Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT requests those of his Friends and Enquiries who are desirous of having their teeth examined, to call at their earliest convenience, as he expects to be absent from the Colony professionally after the 1st of February until further notice. Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. W. H. LEWIS is no longer in my Employ. AFONG, Photographer. Hongkong, January 8, 1876. ja15

Entertainment.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.

(Complimentary to Mr. W. W. Freyling, Conductor.)

To be given at the City Hall on THURSDAY EVENING,

January 13th, 1876.

commencing at 8 o'clock.

PART 1.

1.—Overture to "Zampa," Handel.

2.—Double Chorus, "Real we cry to thee," (Elijah) Mendelssohn.

3.—Baritone Solo, Schubert.

4.—Sonata for Violoncello and Piano, Op. 10, No. 3, (Elijah) Mendelssohn.

5.—Trio, "Lift thine eyes," (Elijah) Mendelssohn.

6.—Chorus, "He is waiting ever Israel," (Elijah) Mendelssohn.

PART 2.

7.—Overture to "Oberon," Weber.

8.—Part Song, "The Hunting Song," Mendelssohn.

9.—Duo Brilliant, "Flute and Piano," Sur les motifs de l'opéra de Bellini (E. Sonnambula), (Tullini and Benedetti).

10.—Glee, "Where the bee sucks," Jackson.

11.—Duetto, "Il Bacio d'Amore," Luciani.

12.—The Gypsy Chorus in "Fidèles," Weber (with string accompaniment).

13.—Solo and Chorus, "God Save the Queen."

Tickets, Price \$2 each, may be obtained at Messrs LARS, CRAWFORD & Co., where a plan of the seats may be seen.

ROBERT G. ALFORD, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja13

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, WATER COLOURS, PLANO, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th January, 1876, at Noon, at the residence of A. MACO, FRANK, Esq., Grosvenor Villa, Camp Road.

The whole of his Household Furniture, comprising handsome Chaises, covered Drawing-room Suits, Window Curtains, Mirrors, Solid carved Walnut Tables, Water Colours, Engravings, Mahogany Bookcases, Mahogany Maroon Morocco-covered Chairs, Carved Sideboard, Electro-plated Ware, China and Glass Ware, Handsomely made Dressing Tables, Washstands, Wardrobes, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, &c., &c., &c.

A Semi-grand PIANO by Baumgardten and Heintz.

Catalogues will be issued, and the furniture will be on view the day previous to the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1875. ja15

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions from A. R. MONTAGNA, Esq., to sell by Public Auction (commencing at 11 o'clock on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1876, at his Residence, No. 19, Bayswater Terrace, at 12 o'clock, a PORTION of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Rep covered Chairs and Sofas, Marble-top Centre Tables, Engravings, Curtains, Five Glass Dining Table and Chair, Sideboard, Whittens, Card Tables, Dinner and Dessert Services, Glasses, Books, Bedsteads, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstands and Servants' Toilet Glasses, and Tables, &c., &c., &c.

A GRAND PIANO, by Gottschalk and Gottschalk.

A BASKET CARRIAGE, with PONY.

See Catalogues. The above will be on view on and after Friday, the 14th.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.

J. M. GUERREAU, Auctioneer. Hongkong, January 15, 1876. ja17

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd day of January, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

The Schooner Yacht "LOITERER."

44½ Tons, as she now lies at anchor at her Moorings in this harbour (off the Parade Ground).

The Vessel can be inspected, and Particulars of her Inventory, &c., can

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

age Ordinance, the Press observes that
if ever, but a more audacious

communication been addressed to the British Government than that forwarded by Bishop Raimondi and his colleagues to Lord Carnarvon on the subject. After touching upon the freedom of opinion enjoyed by Roman Catholics under British rule, it continues that "the remark that if the new Ordinance comes into force the Catholic community in Hongkong will regard the English Government as a promoter of concubinage cannot be passed over in silence. It is a direct charge of aiding the spread of immorality on the part of the Government for which there is not the shadow of foundation. It is, however, a piece with the bigotry and intolerance which Bishop Raimondi has before displayed, and would not provoke surprise but for the cool insolence contained in the statement. The hierarchy of the Roman Church are seldom so deficient in tact as Bishop Raimondi and his subordinates have shown themselves. Perhaps, being foreigners, they have yet to learn that the British Authorities are not to be frightened by big words, false accusations, and empty threats. If the members of the Italian Mission are dissatisfied with their position in the Colony, they are free to leave it. They came unasked; their departure would be mourned by few. There are plenty of Portuguese priests who would not doubt be ready and willing to come and fill their places, and the Roman Catholic community would lose nothing by the exchange. The idle threats indulged in by Bishop Raimondi are not deserving of serious attention—they are full of sound and fury, signifying nothing—and the language used by that right reverend prelate towards the British Government is certainly most improper and calls for the strongest censure."

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* gives a full report of the debate in Council on the Marriage Ordinance, the proposed grant to St. Joseph's Church, and the Companies Ordinance.

The *Chung Nui San Po* (the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press*) has no editorial in this issue.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* continues the record of the traveller's reminiscences on a journey to America via Yokohama.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Advices from Canton state that the new Viceroy of the Two Kiang is expected to arrive at Canton about the 17th inst.

Ten S. S. Ichang has not left for Canton this morning as usual. She is having a thorough cleaning and overhauling, and will recommence running on Thursday.

At the Marine Court to-day, "Chan Aloy, a boatman (No. 1433) was charged by P. O. Thomas Blake with obstructing the fairway of the S. S. *Cheng-tse* this morning, and was fined one dollar or two days' imprisonment.

Born anxiety is felt as to the whereabouts of the Pacific Mail S. S. *China*. The latest intelligence of her is that she is 31 days out from San Francisco, and has not yet been reported from Yokohama. It is not, we believe, the custom to telegraph the arrival of the P. M. steamers at that port invariably, so she may have arrived there. But even in that case her passage will have been a long one.

We are glad to learn that Inspector Orley has succeeded in tracing out and recovering the second girl who was lately stolen from a family here and sold at Canton. The recovered mother was overwhelmed with gratitude at the result, and did not fail to give vent to her feelings before Consul Sir Brooke Robertson, while at Canton, and to the sitting Magistrate yesterday on her arrival here.

Ten S. S. *Britannia*, Capt. Balfour, which left Hongkong on Nov. 1, met with a slight misadventure on her return voyage. She got on shore in the Flores Sea and remained so for a considerable time. She managed however to get off at last, and reached Sourabaya on the 8th, being reported as not damaged. She brings on her own mails, which it was at first supposed would have to be transferred.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Charles May.)
11th January, 1876.

LARCENY.
Shiu Ahchoong, a bricklayer, was charged with stealing a silk jacket from the Sew Lee tailor's shop. A woman's silk jacket was being made in the shop, and was placed on the worktable. The jacket was suddenly missed and the defendant who had been on a visit to some tailor in the shop was suspected. The loss was reported to the Police, and the pawn shop was visited. In the Kee Cheong Shop the jacket was found. The pawn broker gave a description of the man who pawned the article, and it corresponded with the prisoner. He was then arrested. The accountant of the Kee Cheong Shop identified the prisoner as the man who pawned the jacket. Four months' hard labour.

discharging coal from the ship *Carolina* was charged with trying to steal a piece of sail. He was detected in the act of tearing a piece off the sail in the hold. Seven days' hard labour.

ASSAULT.

John William Kennedy, a groom in partnership with Mr. Williams, was summoned by Chu Aloy, a horse-boy in his employ, for an assault. The complainant stated that on Saturday afternoon the defendant came to the stable where he was putting the saddle on a horse. Without any cause whatever, the defendant gave him a blow on the eye, blackening it. He also kicked him. The defendant said the complainant was the worst servant they had in their employ. He was lousy and was asleep on Saturday. The defendant wished him to take a letter, but instead of doing that, he went and began to get the carriage ready. The defendant told him that he did not want that done, and asked him if he knew where the Dispensary was. He was sulky and pulled the bit out of his hand. The defendant therefore struck him, but did not kick him. Fined \$2.

LARCENY.

Wat Ayou, the master of a cargo boat, was charged with stealing two cows. He had them taken on board a boat, but the loss was discovered in time. The defendant pleaded that the cows were given him to take on board the boat. Remanded till the 17th inst.

SUPREME COURT. IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before Mr. Justice Snowdon.) 11th January, 1876.

John McNulty v. W. Williams, \$416.87. Mr. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff and said that he believed the debt was admitted. The defendant was arrested some time ago on a writ of capias, but was liberated on his promise to pay, and the action was withdrawn. Subsequently the plaintiff, not being satisfied with the security, took out a summons again in order to have a judgment of the Court.

The defendant admitted the debt, but asked for time. He was in the employ of Messrs. Russell, Sturgis & Co., whose firm was being wound up. He had some wages due to him, and he could not get them until the affairs of the firm were settled.

Mr. Stephens said the plaintiff was only afraid that the defendant should leave the colony.

The Court asked the defendant whether he could give security or not.

The defendant replied that he knew nobody in the colony. The plaintiff had about \$1,000 worth of jewellery and clothing &c., belonging to his late wife in his hands. The plaintiff said the things were worth \$25 to him, and he was willing to give them up.

Mr. Stephens observed that no doubt the things, being personal effects, were very valuable to the defendant. If the Court gave a judgment for the plaintiff, he would not press it unduly on the defendant.

Chan Cheong v. Ho Ham, \$88.17. The claim was for goods supplied to the defendant, who admitted the debt but asked for time. One week was granted on the security of Tsang Shun Yee. Mr. Dennis appeared for the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FATHER LONGO AND HIS "QUOTATIONS."

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG, Jan. 11, 1876.

SIR.—I beg to acknowledge your courtesy for soliciting an answer to your comments on my last sermon.

I shall be as brief as possible. In your columns, it is said that "I warned my flock that concubinage with the New Marriage Ordinance is unlawful to Catholics," and that my "Language" exhorts to breaking the law."

This is false. I said that Civil Marriage for Catholics is concubinage, according to the law of the Church, that no Catholic could marry before the Civil Magistrate, and that all Catholics after the publication of the Ordinance have to go to register their marriage in the Civil Offices, before and after they come to Church, as the Ordinance commands, that the immorality of the Ordinance consists only in affording to Catholics the opportunity of marrying beyond the pale of the Church. I added that we shall obey the Ordinance, as it is obeyed in Italy, Belgium, France, &c.

Hence your statement is not only false but injurious.

You say that "I never enjoyed the reputation of common sense."

This is my glory; which I think is over and above this "common sense" as the purity of Christianity is over and above the common sense of the slaves of iniquity. A full stop within a very limited circle.

China Pundit.
You say "that if I object to your law, I am at perfect liberty" to withdraw from the sphere of this action."

Which is "such a consummation—not at all to be desired." I do not "see the Colony deprived of an legitimate source of diversion." In its "dearth of amusement."

With thanks I acknowledge your compliment, and I shall be most obliged to you if you would kindly assist me in having a Lecture in the City Hall on the "Marriage of the Future in the Church of the latter days." The public of Hongkong has never heard such fun as I would afford them with my quotations of this other Lecture. Of course, the Marriage Ordinance, would have nothing to do with it. My loyalty to all rightly or unjustly constituted powers is over and above, etc., as before.

You say that "the construction placed by the B. C. Clergy on the Ordinance is false."

Our construction is this, "the Ordinance gives to Catholics the opportunity of marrying beyond the pale of their Church, ergo the Ordinance is legally opposed before being a law." If this construction is false for you, but criticism of judging is over and above, etc., as before.

You say that my "disturbance may have an effect the opposite of that intended."

Excuse me, at least I intended to do so. I am not a redoubtable vacuum cleaner. You say that the "Impudence which asks for a Government grant to sit in a meeting building, whence idle subversive

of the proper Government of the Colony, can be disseminated is really sublime."

The writer to "afford amusement" to the Colony, invites the Editor of the *China Mail* to the City Hall, where he would prove that he "in dialogue to the constitution of England." Of course, the Editor would have full play, I would only quote; make a public debating party for the pleasure of our Colonists.

The "Impudence is sublime" to the eyes of the Brethren!

To finish this, Sir, I should be happy to afford seats for any such reporters, who would take the opportunity to enlighten themselves with the light of Christ, and His crucifixion.

With thanks, believe me,
Truly yours in Christ only,
P. V. LONGO, M.A.

[Even from our point of view, it would scarcely be fair to the other side to look upon the above effusion as the reply of the Roman Catholic priesthood to this Colony to the strictures recently passed upon them. Our columns are therefore still open; and we simply publish Mr. Longo's communication for what it is worth.—Ed. C. M.]

CHINA.

(Continued from p. 1.)

The *Appin* got as far as the inside of the Taku bar and landed her passengers, who had to traverse about a mile of ice to reach the shore. She brought back part of her cargo to Chefoo and part to Shanghai.

We hear that a gentleman achieved the unusual feat of making a full score of 300, at bowls, and marking 19 double scores running, at one of the private bowling alleys in the settlement.

A correspondent informs us that China is about to make another step towards civilization. This time it partakes of an even more progressive nature than steam, gunboats, and revenue cruisers. The coal mines some thirty miles beyond Kinkiang and two to three miles from the Yangtze are to be worked as soon as possible by the latest foreign appliances, and the authorities have secured the services of Mr. S. J. Morris, C.E., who left for the scene of his labours in the steamship *Puyama* this morning (4th). It was this gentleman who sunk the shaft and brought to the surface the first ton of coal out of the now well-known Akasaka mine. We are told that a railway from the mines to the wharves and godowns on the river side is contemplated.

This afternoon (4th) there was an auction sale of Griffins from Mongolia. Amongst the mob were some very fine animals, but only three or four found buyers at prices in the vicinity of Tls. 60 to 70. The others were bought in at prices ranging to Tls. 120, but buyers were afterwards in treaty for them at lower prices. Being too late for the Hongkong races, and too early for our Spring Meeting, things were naturally flat, although to judge by the dimming fields at the Paper House, good weight-carriers are wanted.

In China, as is well-known, salt being a Government monopoly, only licensed dealers can sell it, but, up to the present time, the rule has not been enforced in the foreign settlements. On Thursday a proclamation was issued by the Shanghai Hsien notifying the shopkeepers in the English and French settlements that henceforth this would be no longer allowed but that licensed dealers would be appointed who retail salt at the price of 24 cash per catty and sell it wholesale for 22 cash. The proclamation states that the "people" will suffer no loss by the change, a fixed and equitable price being established in lieu of the fluctuating charges of smugglers.

We are sorry to hear it stated that the Polytechnic Institution, after having erected its new buildings, is in want of funds to proceed with the useful work commenced. At the beginning, a considerable sum was collected from foreign sources, but it is right to add that the main portion of the funds has been contributed by the Chinese themselves. Considering, however, the population of China and the known wealth of, at least, the higher officials as well as of the mercantile classes, it is to be regretted that native contributions have not been more numerous. At all events the difficulties with which the committee have had to contend are scarcely evidence of that strong desire for progress which the more sanguine admirers of Chinese ways have assured us is characteristic of the Empire at the present moment. It is rather strange what small advances such sentiments have yet made that an institution, avowedly designed to afford the means of instruction in the arts and sciences, should have received such meagre support. It is curious to contrast the actual facts with the halo thrown round them in England. The modest scheme of a reading-room and exhibition of models, because magnified into a school of Great Power to be built in one of the suburbs of Shanghai and to high up pressing the whole world was to look! Such mistaken representation cannot but do harm to the cause, they are intended to help, besides in the long run making their authors ridiculous. It would be premature to judge of the intentions of the supporters of the Polytechnic, but we fancy that broadsiding arms and torpedoes are more in favour with its present promoters than the arts of peace. Protection from the barbarian by his own weapons first, and then in good time, an adoption of his mechanical superiority in other matters. It will require much perseverance on the part of the committee of management to counteract this tendency and to make it what is to be useful to the natives it should be, a real compendium of foreign industry.

A fine-ride accident of the most ludicrous character occurred this afternoon (4th) at the crossing of the Nanking and Shekwan Roads. The *ricksha* man, anxious to deposit his fare, two fat Chinamen, in the footpath, stopped himself upon the curbstone. The tilt thus given was enough to upset the equilibrium of the vehicle, and the weight of the soles being small in comparison with that of the two natives inside, he was literally hurled into the air, describing a somewhat round the front part of the vehicle, and lighting on his head in the middle of the occupants. When finally disentangled it was found that no serious injuries had occurred, but the *ricksha* individual who was thus in a humiliating position, evidently, resented the attitude of the Chinese *gentle*, who quickly hastened to the spot to afford consolation or insult to the sufferers.

The widow Wang walked in the vicinity

of one of the great cities of China, her family consisting of a young son and daughter, the only relics of her dear, departed old man. In the native village there lived a gentleman and his wife of the name of Liu, who also had a daughter and a son. Now as the families were on terms of most friendly intimacy, it seemed only natural that their *entente cordiale* should be cemented by a marriage between the young people; and so an engagement was arranged, by a professional middleman, between the son of Mr. Liu and the daughter of the buxom widow. During the period of betrothal, however, and while preparations for the ceremony were going on, it so fell out that the bridegroom-fact was taken sick; he had the misfortune to break a blood vessel in his lungs, and for days lay helpless in bed, hardly expected to recover. The widow thereupon suggested that the match should be broken off; it would be simple folly, she said, for a young girl to bind herself to a confirmed invalid who might die at any moment and leave his wife disconsolate for life. The Liu family, however, thought differently, and urged the widow to allow her daughter to come and visit the sick youth, in order if possible to arouse him from the state of apathy into which he had fallen. Mrs. Wang was scandalised, and refused; but as the Liu appeared to make such a point of it, she was quite at a loss how to act. Now it so happened that in the service of this discreet matron was a servant-girl, who seems to have been admirably adapted to play the part of a confidante in one of Moliere's comedies. This girl accordingly proposed to her mistress that they should have recourse to stratagem; it was only a visit that was necessary, why not dress up the son to represent the daughter? Then he could go and do the duty, and come back again without fear of detection. Nor would she then dare. Mrs. Wang wrote to say that her daughter would come and see her betrothed; though she would not be able to stay long, and meantime the artful servant dressed young Wang, a lad of sixteen, in girl's clothes, and initiated him into the mysteries of feminine deportment with much ability. The only real difficulty lay in his large feet. The two then set out together, the false bride and her maid. They arrived at the bridegroom's house, and were received without suspicion; then paid a visit of sympathy to the sick youth's bedroom. But the Liu family would not hear of the two guests leaving under at least three days, and Miss Liu took such a fancy to the supposed Miss Wang that they found it simply impossible to get away at all. The servant girl argued and chattered most energetically, for detection was imminent; what was the use of their staying? she said; the young man was far too sick to be married; why not let them go and then come when he was better? "Oh, as far as that goes," said Miss Liu, "the marriage can still take place; I will represent my brother at the ceremony, and they can be married by proxy!" So this enterprising damsel dressed herself in boy's clothes, and the girl-bridegroom was married in due form to the boy-bride; much to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. The secret was not discovered by the parents until some time afterwards, when there was nothing for it but to confirm the marriage. The invalid recovered in the meantime, the originally-intended wedding took place between him and the beautiful lady to whom of course he had been really betrothed, and the two curiously matched couples lived happily together ever afterwards.

It is we suppose pretty generally known that among other superstitious vagaries characteristic of a condition of pagan darkness, the Japanese cherish a deep-rooted belief in *were-wolves*, vampires, incubi, and such like. We need hardly trouble the well-informed reader with any fresh information on the subject of *were-wolfism* in particular; it must be familiar to everybody who has dipped ever so slightly into the folklore of Germany and Scandinavia; among the peasantry of which countries it is believed in very widely. But a singular instance of a kindred superstition—indeed, we may say of the identical idea—has just come to our knowledge, not from Germany, but from Japan. A native gentleman, in walking down some steps in the environs of Tokio the other day, met a respectably-dressed woman weeping bitterly. Being of a naturally kind disposition, he asked her the cause of her trouble; but the afflicted one only sobbed still louder, without replying. The gentleman urged his question; the lady dissembled; and at last after a deal of trouble she consented to unfold her story. "Well, Sir," she said, "if you must know, my poor husband was stolen away from me only this very morning." "Your husband stolen?" exclaimed the astonished stranger—"why, who in the world would want to steal a man?" "Sir," replied the lady, coyly, the last is, my husband is—a *badger*. He was a *very* good time ago for his sins, I suppose; but this morning he was caught, and is now—exposed—for sale—in a shop-window!" Confounded the lady in a final burst of anguish. "Good gracious me, that's very sad," replied the other. "Whereabouts is the shop?" "Dear me—there, there, don't cry, that's a good soul. We'll see what can be done." The sobbing lady directed him to the establishment, and the good man bridged off, anxious to buy the unfortunate husband on the spot, before any other purchaser forestalled him. Arrived at the address, he enquired of the shopkeeper, in a careless sort of way, whether he happened to have any *badger* for sale. That worthy replied in the affirmative, pointing out a remarkably fine one which he said had been caught only that morning. The gentleman looked in the direction indicated by the *badger*-merchant, and sure enough there was the unhappy husband, just as the lady had said. He was a *very* fat *badger*, with long, coarse hair, and a waddling gait, moody and sullen in appearance, and evidently suffering from separation from his wife very deeply. "Poor fellow," said the stranger—"poor fellow—what do you want for him, Sir?" The shopman demanded a hundred rios; the stranger demurred; but after a little haggling agreed to give him seventy. The *badger* was struck, and the worthy man, taking his somewhat unwieldy prize with him, wended his way back to his quiet in despair. His subsequent enquiries, however, helped to throw some light upon the matter. He was informed that the lady whose sister he had purchased, was a *very* fine-looking woman, but—of the man who kept the shop,

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Mr. Mori, the new Japanese Minister, and suite, arrived here on the 12th, per Japan man-of-war *Uruoidai*, too late to catch any of the regular steamers to Taku. After an unsuccessful attempt to charter the *Millet*, which had just come in on her way South, the party started for Peking overland, on the 15th. They were accompanied by Mr. Takaki, a gentleman who calls himself Vice-Consul for Tientsin, Chefoo, and Newchwang. Two days afterwards, we had a sharp snow-storm, accompanied by a strong north-east gale; an event which must have seriously interfered with the progress of their journey. Mr. Mori's determination to press on to Peking at this season of the year, has suggested that there must be some business of importance at the Capital; and rumour points to Corea as the burning question.

The German vessel *Lemona* went ashore in the early part of the 15th, near a place called Shuang Tao, to the west of Cape Cod; and about 85 miles from Chefoo by land and about 80 from Wei-hai-wei. The news was received by messenger overland, and the German Vice-Consul endeavoured to proceed to the spot in H.M.S. *Ketel*, but finding it impossible to get within miles of the wreck, assistance was sent by land. One man perished, it is said, in an attempt to swim on shore with a rope, and several of the crew are suffering from the effects of exposure to cold. The vessel has not broken up, but there does not appear to be much prospect of getting her off. Her cargo consisted only of 480 bags Brown Sugar. The Chinese showed unusual kindness to the Captain and crew.

The weather during the past few days has been mild and bright, too good to last long, we fear. The *Appin*, which takes this down, made a bold attempt to reach Taku, but only succeeded in landing her mails and passengers on the ice, some three miles below the fort. She seems to have had a narrow escape from being fixed for the winter, the ice being, it is said, much thicker all round her, one morning.

TRADE WITH PELLEY.
(Shanghai Observer.)
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ple-to-assume-the dress of mandarins on grand domestic occasions, such as funerals or weddings, and the Fu-tai of Roohow, Wu, has published it for general information in this district. Many other regulations and restrictions are imposed, some of which seem arbitrary enough. For instance, the number of musicians at the house of any mandarin where may be rejoicing on the reverse, is limited to twenty-two, while six pair of lanterns are considered sufficient for all purposes of illumination—but *status*, merchants, soldiers and the common herd generally, must content themselves with eight, mandarin, and only four pair of lanterns. The brides of mandarins of the first rank, down to the fourth, will in future have to place their personal magnificence upon a meagre allowance of tincl, only eight descriptions of gawags being now permitted; but this is not a tyrannous measure, for a lady may wear as many single articles, all included in one category, as she can find room for on her person. Thus she may wear a dozen rings, and these will only count as one class of jewellery. The courses at a banquet given by these officers, may not now exceed ten, a wholesome but irritating restriction; while mandarins holding lower offices are forbidden to indulge even to this extent, their digestions and their brides' ornaments being cared for and regulated in an inverse ratio to their rank. The unlettered masses are restricted to very short commons indeed, and not permitted to wear silk. A mandarin of the highest degree is no longer allowed to give as large dinner-parties as he would probably like to; but he may exercise his hospitality to the extent of a hundred and twenty guests, which after all is a fair number. The legal allowance of guests however diminishes with the rank of the entertainer. And so the code progresses, with similar trumpery and vexatious restrictions about the conduct of funerals. The number of horses in a funeral procession must bear an exact relation to the rank of the deceased; a mandarin when he goes to sacrifices at the tomb of his parents must not present more than a single dish of offerings. Then, no mandarin under the rank of *Kung* (Duke), may wear yellow—a colour, we notice, somewhat freely sported by young Chinese dandies; nor may any body of low degree indulge in the comfort or adornment of the richer descriptions of fur. Such are the trumpery objects of Chinese legislation. The Government is called a paternal one; but to us its actions seem founded more upon the theories which may be supposed to guide old women in the regulation of a children's nursery.

PEKING.
I write to you from the midst of Chinese darkness indeed! We are in total ignorance of all that has or may have passed in the outer world since the 1st of this month—three entire weeks of utter blackness! The last steamer mail from Shanghai, with dates of Dec. 1st, reached this on the 9th, since when we have not had a line from without. We have a faint hope of receiving our first overland courier mail from Shanghai at any moment after to-day, as the French mail was due in Shanghai on the 9th; but I for one take leave to doubt the Messageries would be up to time, and shall not be surprised if we hear nothing for another week. Under such circumstances—without a *N.C. Daily News* to enlighten and edify us—Christmas festivities are a hollow and comfortless pretence.

The Japanese are uneasy about their Minister, Mr. Mori, who was expected at Tientsin about the 6th instant, coming in a Japanese man-of-war from Nagasaki to Taku direct. The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Tur, waited at Tientsin until the 18th instant, and at length returned to Peking, giving up all hope of seeing the expected Minister arrive.

The following Imperial Decree, making appointments to a further mission abroad, was issued on the 11th December:—
"We command that Ch'en Lan-pin, expectant of appointment to a sub-directorship of one of the metropolitan offices in the third or fourth rank, and decorated with the button of the second degree; and Yang-gie, a department magistrate, titular of the third rank, do fill the post of Our Envoys Extraordinary on a mission to the United States, Spain, and Rome. We further command that Yung Wing be assigned the position of Tao-tai (Intendant of Circuits), and that the button of the second degree be conferred upon him."

CHEFOO.
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(Shanghai Observer.)
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profit or safety. Captain O'Keefe, of the schooner *Sa Bird*, which returned from that part of the world to Singapore last week, appears to have had far from a pleasant time of it during his stay there. He informs us that Mr. Webster, who left here in August last year in company with Mr. Skinner on board the *Zupak*, was attacked in October last by the natives of one of the islands and received a severe wound on the head from a chisel, besides being otherwise maltreated with clubs. Although he was enabled to go to Hongkong to ask the assistance of the authorities there to send a gunboat to protect traders at the Pelley, and then return in the *Sa Bird*, he never recovered from the effects of the ill-treatment he had received, but a short time after he returned died from the effect of his wound on the head. Mr. Webster's request to the Hongkong Government for assistance was not complied with. Although there was a gunboat available, red tape would not allow it to be sent to protect British trade at the Pelley Group, because those islands were attached to the Australian Naval command. "My Lords" of the Admiralty had to be referred to, and "My Lords," who probably scarcely knew the whereabouts of the place, could not sanction such a departure from official routine, and so Mr. Webster went back and died.

But this is not all. Gunboats were allowed to ground on their beef bones at Hongkong, and the natives seeing that no protection was given to the traders among them, and knowing that on board the vessels in their harbours were many articles they desired possession of, attacked the *Zupak* in large numbers, boarded the vessel, and were taken off. The crew, unfortunately, were induced to follow them in two boats. These were surrounded by canoes full of savages, and every one of the boat's crew, 28 in all, were killed. Captain O'Keefe also, at another island, sent Mr. Samson on shore to trade with \$200 dollars in Pelley money. He was attacked, robbed and barely escaped with his life. All these matters are highly creditable to the naval authorities at Hongkong and Sydney. We wonder what "My Lords" will say when they hear the news! Why, of course, they will try to make out that it is all to be put down to the faults of the British traders themselves, and the Aborigines' Protection Society will glorify the pluck of the native savages!

This was not the only mishap that befell Captain O'Keefe. He went with 75 fishermen to get beche de mer at another island, and there, was not only struck down himself with a sickness something like typhoid fever, but lost all his fishermen except half a dozen from fever, and had to give up his attempt in despair. We are sorry to say that he himself has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the fever, and since his arrival here has had to put himself under medical treatment.

Altogether, the prospect offered to traders as to the treatment they will receive in certain parts of the South Pacific are not very cheering, nor is that part of the world of the healthiest climates. But the evil could be guarded against by the adoption of proper precautions, and the other would be decidedly improved if the British naval authorities only did their duty.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 11, 1876.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, 695.
" Old Patna, cash, 600.
" New Benares, cash, 670.
" Old Benares, cash, 675.
" New Malwa, cash, 580.
" Allowance Talsi, 12 a 32.
" Old Malwa, cash, 585.
" Allowance Talsi, 32 a 48.
" CAMEPHOR, ... 14 1/2 a 14 1/2.
" QUICKSILVER, ... 92.
" SALT PETRE, ... 42 a 54.

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/0.
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 4/4.
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 222.
" Bombay, demand, ... 222.
" Shanghai, demand, ... 72.
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 72.
" Silver, 17, dwt. B., ...
" Mexican, ...
" Gold, ... 25 1/2.
" English Sovereigns, ... 4 3/4.
" Australian Sovereigns, ... 4 3/8.
" Discount, ... 6 a 8.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 10 per cent. prem. A. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$140 ex int.
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$60 ex div.
E. K. & W. Dock Co., 38 1/2 a

